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CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS SMALLER IN JUNE

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 27.3 million pounds in June--7.7 percent lower than in the same month of 1960. The value of June 1961 exports was also 7.7 percent below the June 1960 value.

Increases were recorded this year for Virginia fire-cured and cigar wrapper. Burley and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured tobaccos were substantially below June 1960.

In the first 6 months of calendar 1961, exports were 5.7 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1960. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, exports, at 503.4 million pounds, were up 10.2 percent from fiscal 1960; the 1960-61 value was \$384.4 million--a new record for any fiscal year.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports by type, June and January-June 1960 and 1961, with percentage change (Export weight)

Type	June		Percent change	January-June		Percent change
	1960	1961		1960	1961	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Flue-cured.....	22,546	22,214	-1.5	107,340	113,692	+5.9
Burley.....	4,229	2,912	-31.1	14,935	14,076	-5.8
Dark-fired						
Ky.-Tenn.....	1,069	564	-47.2	7,962	8,739	+9.8
Va. fire-cured 1/.	402	603	+50.0	2,215	2,866	+29.4
Maryland.....	316	164	-48.1	3,867	4,472	+15.6
Green River.....	116	60	-48.3	676	366	-45.9
One Sucker.....	27	12	-55.6	202	345	+70.8
Black Fat, etc....	374	231	-38.2	2,327	2,267	-2.6
Cigar wrapper.....	204	358	+75.5	1,914	1,694	-11.5
Cigar binder.....	50	27	-46.0	749	1,550	+106.9
Cigar filler.....	102	--	--	368	45	-87.8
Other.....	139	138	-.7	1,093	1,764	+61.4
Total.....	29,574	27,283	-7.7	143,648	151,876	+5.7
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent
Declared value.....	22.2	20.5	-7.7	106.0	112.0	+5.7

1/ Includes sun-cured

U.S. exports of tobacco products in June were valued at \$9.5 million--up 10.5 percent from June 1960. Shipments of cigarettes, at 1,862 million pieces, rose 3.2 percent; cigars and cheroots were up 39.9 percent; smoking tobacco in bulk was 129.9 percent larger than in June 1960. For the first 6 months of calendar 1961, total export value of tobacco products was \$53.1 million, compared with \$46.2 million for January-June 1960.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS: U.S. exports, June and January-June
1960 and 1961, with percentage change

Products and value	June		Percent change	January-June		Percent change
	1960	1961		1960	1961	
Cigars and cheroots (1,000 pieces).....	1,419	1,985	+39.9	11,332	8,305	-26.7
Cigarettes (million pieces).....	1,805	1,862	+3.2	9,557	10,933	+14.4
Chewing and snuff (1,000 pounds).....	52	65	+25.0	411	406	-1.2
Smoking tobacco in pkgs.. (1,000 pounds).....	63	67	+6.3	416	382	-8.2
Smoking tobacco in bulk.. (1,000 pounds).....	535	1,230	+129.9	3,843	4,225	+9.9
Total declared value (million dollars).....	8.6	9.5	+10.5	46.2	53.1	+14.9

Bureau of the Census.

CIGARETTE IMPORTS
REDUCED BY JAPAN

The Japan Monopoly Corporation plans to reduce its imports of foreign cigarettes to about 400 million pieces this fiscal year (April 1961-March 1962), compared with 770 million imported in fiscal 1960.

Two million dollars have been earmarked for these purchases, and about 80 percent is expected to come from the United States. The drop in cigarette imports results from enlarged domestic capacity for manufacturing filter-tipped cigarettes.

FLUE-CURED SALES STILL BRISK
IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Auction sales of flue-cured tobacco at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, totaled 159.2 million pounds through the 20th week of the current marketing season. The average price was equivalent to 43.4 U.S. cents per pound. For the similar period last year, sales totaled 156.3 million pounds at an average of 42.9 cent per pound.

RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED EXPORTS UP

Exports of flue-cured tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesias and Nyasaland rose to 45.3 million pounds in the first 5 months of 1961 from 34.3 million for January-May 1960.

Exports to most major markets increased in the early months of 1961, with particularly significant gains in trade with the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Malaya, and the Republic of South Africa. Exports to Belgium dropped.

TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, exports
by country of destination, January-May, 1960 and 1961

Destination	January-May		Destination	January-May	
	1960	1961		1960	1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom.....	17,015	21,904	Hong Kong.....	733	1,861
Germany, West.....	3,736	5,971	Malaya 1/.....	1,277	1,960
Australia.....	3,792	4,184	Rep. of S. Africa:	540	1,184
Netherlands.....	1,324	2,111	Others.....	3,476	4,152
Belgium.....	2,426	1,968	Total.....	34,319	45,295

1/ Includes Singapore.

Source: Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee

SWISS EXPORT CHEESE

Switzerland exported 15 million pounds of cheese in the first quarter of 1961; about 82 percent was hard-type.

Principal markets were: Italy, 4 million pounds; France, 3 million; the United States, 1 million; and Belgium, 1 million.

Imports in the same period were 4 million pounds, mostly hard types. Italy was the chief supplier.

CATTLE NUMBERS
RISE IN CANADA

There were 12.2 million cattle on Canadian farms as of June 1--5 percent more than a year earlier.

Most of the increase was in the western provinces--Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia--where cattle numbers rose 7 percent to 6.4 million, mainly because of gains in beef steers and heifers.

In the eastern provinces--Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario--numbers increased 3.5 percent from 5.6 million to 5.8 million. Beef cattle and calves accounted for most of the gain.

Beef cow numbers increased 8 percent in western Canada and 7 percent in the eastern provinces. This indicates a further increase in beef cattle and calf numbers next year. Drought, however, has persisted in the western provinces for most of the past 2 months and has probably reduced the beef breeding herd enough to limit the increase in the west.

For the past month, U.S. prices of good grade feeder steers have been almost 5 cents above those for Canadian good grade feeders. This price spread, coupled with the effects of drought-forced premature cattle marketings in western Canada, resulted in sharply increased July feeder cattle exports to the United States over the previous few months and the same period last year. Shipments, at 5,413 head for the week ending July 22, were at the highest level since mid-December of last year. Exports, however, are expected to level off because rainfall in the western provinces in late July greatly benefited pastures and fodder crops in many areas.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF SHIPPED TO U.S.

The City of Birkenhead sailed from Australia on July 24 with 793,000 pounds of beef for the United States. Destinations are: New York 472,600 pounds; Philadelphia, 277,800; and Boston, 42,600, although some meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

The Ellen Bakke sailed on July 25 rather than on July 11 as previously reported (Foreign Crops and Markets, August 14, 1961).

U.S. EXPORTS OF ANIMAL FATS AND OILS DOWN

U.S. exports of animal fats and oils declined 181 million pounds, or 14 percent, during the first 6 months of 1961.

The drop was due almost entirely to reduced exports of lard and inedible tallow.

Lard exports dropped owing to declining trade with Cuba and reduced exports to the United Kingdom.

Tallow exports dropped because prices rose earlier in the year. Of the 3 leading buyers of U.S. tallow--Japan, Italy, and the Netherlands--only Japan continued purchases at 1960 levels. The U.S.S.R. purchased 130 million pounds, but these large shipments were not enough to offset declines elsewhere.

ANIMAL FATS AND OILS: U.S. exports by types, calendar years 1957-59 and
January-June 1960-61

Commodity	1957	1958	1959	January-June		Increase(+) or decrease (-) 1961
				1960	1961	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Edible:						
Lard.....	501,373	388,850	604,162	343,269	213,319	-129,950
Tallow.....	6,554	5,121	12,915	7,466	1,563	-5,903
Oleo oil 1/.....	3,598	3,602	4,541	2,092	1,807	-285
Oleo stock.....	3,093	3,978	5,584	1,244	480	-764
Shortenings, animal fat, excluding lard..	709	610	1,031	286	2,275	+1,989
Inedible:						
Tallow.....	1,282,946	1,040,156	1,328,402	809,133	753,302	-55,831
Animal greases and animal fats.....	95,380	68,978	122,443	85,454	96,373	+10,919
Animal oils, nes. 2/:	6,336	2,986	6,451	5,699	4,500	-1,199
Oleic acid or red oil	952	863	985	689	624	-65
Stearic acid.....	5,532	6,771	5,994	3,470	3,732	+262
Total.....	1,906,473	1,521,915	2,092,508	1,258,802	1,077,975	-180,827
1/ Includes oleo stearin. 2/ Includes neatsfoot oil.						

Bureau of the Census

IRISH USE ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE
TO MEASURE PORK FATNESS

Research workers in North Ireland are using Archimedes' Principle, or the law of hydrostatics, to determine the amount of lean meat in hog carcasses, according to the National Provisioner.

The ancient Greek scholar Archimedes (287-212 B.C.), while reclining in a bath tub, discovered that "a body surrounded by a fluid is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid it displaces."

In the modern application, hog carcasses are weighed in air and then in water to determine their densities. According to the Provisioner, the real weight of the carcass is divided by the difference between the weight in the open and the weight in water. This figure is then plotted on a graph, which indicates the lean content of the carcass. The process is reported to be extremely accurate.

Cutting tests on hog carcasses usually involve tedious separation of fat from lean by hand. Variations in results do occur, however, depending upon the closeness of the trim and the operator's conception of "separable fat" and "separable lean."

Research workers in the United States are extremely interested in quick and inexpensive ways to determine the fat content of live hogs and carcasses. One new method employs the use of sonic waves to determine the back fat thickness in live hogs. The fat composition of pork is being determined by measurement of the amount of radioactive potassium (K 40) it will absorb. This test is possible because lean pork absorbs more radiation than fat pork.

NEW ZEALAND'S SHEEP NUMBERS REACH ALLTIME HIGH

Sheep numbers in New Zealand set a new record on June 30--47.8 million head, compared with 47.1 million a year earlier.

Numbers have increased each year since 1948. The country's sheep industry expanded rapidly from 1953 through 1958, increasing 15 percent from 36.2 million to 46.0 million. Expansion in the past 3 years has been only 1.8 million, or 4 percent.

The economy of New Zealand revolves around its sheep. The country is the world's largest exporter of lamb but only a small part of exports goes to the United States. New Zealand is one of the chief wool exporters and ships large quantities of carpet wool to the United States.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR BURMESE RICE CROP

Prospects are favorable for Burma's rice production in 1961-62.

Rainfall has been well distributed, and a moderate gain in acreage is expected. With the increased use of fertilizer and improved seed, yields per acre may top those of last year.

June shipments, at 184,000 metric tons, brought the January-June total to 952,000 tons, compared with 1,267,000 in the first half of 1960, a decline of 25 percent. Leading importers from January through May were: Indonesia, 152,000 tons; Ceylon, 143,000; Communist China, 112,000; Pakistan 103,000; and India, 86,000.

Most of the export surplus of 1,800,000 tons was committed early in 1961, but shipping facilities have been inadequate. Sales were mainly on a government-to-government basis; commercial sales are expected to total 100,000 tons against 200,000 to 250,000 in previous years.

CEYLONESE EXPORTS OF DESICCATED COCONUT
DOWN FIRST QUARTER OF 1961

Ceylon's exports of desiccated coconut for the first 3 months of 1961 were 10,692 short tons, slightly below the comparable period of 1960.

Exports to South America, Western Europe and Asia were up from 1960, while shipments to North America, Eastern Europe, Africa, and Oceania were down. The United Kingdom and West Germany continue to be the major importers, taking 35 percent and 23 percent of the total, respectively.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Ceylon, exports by country of destination, annual 1960
and January-March 1960-61

Country of destination	1960 1/	January-March		Country of destination	1960 1/	January-March	
		1960 1/	1961 1/			1960 1/	1961 1/
		Short tons	Short tons			Short tons	Short tons
North America:				Africa:			
Canada.....	3,542	427	276	Egypt.....	322	202	74
Cuba.....	8	8	---	Kenya.....	45	8	13
United States.....	95	7	40	Morocco.....	214	26	20
Other.....	80	18	8	Mozambique.....	86	13	23
Total.....	3,725	460	324	Sudan.....	14	13	7
South America:				Republic of			
Argentina.....	379	---	59	South Africa..	1,453	202	274
Chile.....	140	15	28	Other.....	34	9	17
Peru.....	172	36	24	Total.....	2,168	473	428
Uruguay.....	95	27	24	Asia:			
Total.....	786	78	135	Aden.....	68	7	---
Western Europe:				Burma.....	55	31	86
Austria.....	11	---	6	Cyprus.....	25	10	---
Belgium.....	1,344	142	327	Hong Kong.....	434	78	75
Denmark.....	1,786	211	203	India.....	9	3	---
Finland.....	72	3	11	Iraq.....	218	28	88
France.....	606	126	142	Israel.....	68	---	18
Germany, West.....	10,340	2,133	2,457	Japan.....	36	4	25
Greece.....	124	27	---	Jordan.....	85	18	26
Ireland.....	393	69	118	Lebanon.....	122	41	45
Italy.....	1,262	260	170	Pakistan.....	396	20	39
Malta.....	44	3	5	Saudi Arabia....	57	17	17
Netherlands.....	3,913	655	896	Syria.....	394	52	52
Norway.....	643	97	82	Other.....	91	23	41
Portugal.....	415	143	109	Total.....	1,988	332	512
Sweden.....	1,634	257	197	Oceania:			
Switzerland.....	37	---	15	Australia.....	4,688	960	489
United Kingdom....	21,653	3,855	3,736	New Zealand.....	1,354	168	239
Other.....	16	---	1	Total.....	6,042	1,128	728
Total.....	44,293	7,981	8,475	Grand total.....	61,532	11,017	10,692
Eastern Europe:							
Czechoslovakia....	220	---	---				
Germany, East.....	2,145	554	42				
Hungary.....	118	11	---				
Yugoslavia.....	47	---	48				
Total.....	2,530	565	90				

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

U.S. SETS EXPORT RECORD
FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR

The United States set a new record for wheat and flour exports during 1960-61.

Shipments from July 1960 through June 1961 totaled 660 million bushels--20 percent more than the previous record of 550 million bushels exported in 1956-57.

Wheat exports in July-June 1960-61 totaled 561 million bushels, and accounted for the high peak in total exports; 475 million bushels were exported in 1956-57. During the next 2 years sales were down, but came up to 418 million bushels in 1959-60.

Most of the increase in wheat exports during 1960-61 was due to larger dollar sales to Italy and Spain where production was down in 1960 as a result of unfavorable weather. Substantially larger shipments were also made to Poland, India, Pakistan, and Turkey. In addition, 7 million bushels went to Iran, whereas none was exported to that country the year before.

India has been the principal market for U.S. wheat since 1957-58, taking 123.8 million bushels, or 22 percent of the total, in 1960-61. This quantity was about 8.7 million bushels more than in the previous year, but only slightly above shipments in 1958-59.

Flour exports from July 1960 through June 1961 amounted to 99.6 million bushels--about 10 percent more than in the previous year.

U.S. exports of flour reached a peak of 195 million bushels in 1946-47. Principal importers of that year--Brazil, West Germany, and Italy--have since established their own flour mills, which reduced import requirements. In 1953-54, U.S. flour exports went to a low of 33 million bushels. The next year a gradual increase began and reached 91 million bushels in 1959-60.

Egypt has been the principal market for U.S. flour for the last 2 years, taking 26 million bushels, or 25.8 percent of the total, in 1960-61. This quantity was an increase of 7.7 million bushels over the previous year. The second largest market in 1960-61 was Syria, which imported 7 million bushels, compared with practically none in 1959-60.

Japan and the Philippines have been important U.S. flour markets during the last 10 years, but they now have flour mills, and exports to those countries in 1960-61 were slightly below the previous year.

Wheat and flour exports during July are preliminarily estimated at about 18 percent larger than July 1960 exports of 43 million bushels.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports, July-June 1959-60 and July-June 1960-61

Country of destination	July-June 1959-60			July-June 1960-61		
	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central America	2,100	124	2,224	9,336	94	9,430
Federation of West Indies	2,281	3,710	5,991	3,206	2,709	5,915
Cuba	63	2,089	2,152	356	2,403	2,759
Haiti	6,152	3,034	9,186	547	1,197	1,744
Bolivia	1,362	89	1,451	798	87	885
Brazil	—	1,994	1,994	—	2,892	2,892
British Guiana	34,409	50	34,459	39,141	166	39,307
Chile	2	1,070	1,072	2	980	982
Colombia	—	1,199	1,199	1,200	1,131	2,331
Peru	1,840	836	2,676	4,124	724	4,848
Uruguay	4,640	329	4,969	4,344	493	4,837
Venezuela	8,076	26	8,102	—	28	28
Others	8,721	353	9,074	8,476	117	8,593
Total	774	1,663	2,437	1,082	1,783	2,865
Europe:						
Austria	70,420	16,566	86,986	72,612	14,804	87,416
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,286	127	1,413	—	110	110
France	3,286	18	3,404	4,509	4	4,513
Germany, West	—	4	4	1,606	4	1,610
Greece	10,579	551	11,130	6,612	315	6,927
Italy	128	1,993	2,021	3,107	1,967	5,074
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus	546	6,703	7,249	45,411	4,839	50,250
Netherlands	766	15	781	1,464	24	1,488
Norway	8,464	4,263	12,727	9,188	3,552	12,740
Poland	2,173	482	2,655	1,315	409	1,724
Portugal	25,987	724	26,711	40,356	810	41,166
Spain	89	711	800	4,228	842	5,070
Switzerland	—	786	786	30,897	469	31,366
United Kingdom	894	1	895	4,067	5	4,072
Yugoslavia	20,653	895	21,548	16,135	2,069	18,204
Others	9,379	3,307	12,686	12,123	1,917	14,040
Total	959	447	1,406	956	1,591	2,547
Asia:						
Afghanistan	85,189	21,027	106,216	181,974	18,927	200,901
Ceylon	184	—	184	1,696	37	1,733
India	—	2,778	2,778	—	3,274	3,274
Indonesia	115,045	132	115,177	123,751	389	124,140
Iran	10	4,302	4,312	—	783	783
Israel	—	145	145	7,109	263	7,372
Japan	7,934	182	8,116	7,372	381	7,753
Jordan	30,276	3,282	33,558	29,941	2,642	32,583
Korea	1,990	783	2,773	3,187	3,099	6,286
Lebanon	12,166	1,821	13,987	12,332	970	13,302
Pakistan	884	2,671	3,555	741	895	1,636
Philippines	33,920	305	34,225	38,074	860	38,934
Saudi Arabia	2,164	4,067	6,231	7,392	1,550	8,942
Syria	46	2,917	2,963	49	3,139	3,188
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,574	3	2,577	7,022	7,088	14,110
Turkey	9,690	559	10,249	9,596	1,594	11,190
Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia	13,664	48	13,712	17,054	109	17,163
Others	2/	2,379	2,379	575	3,938	4,513
Total	721	2,184	2,905	1,767	3,051	4,818
Africa:						
Algeria	231,268	28,558	259,826	267,658	34,062	301,720
Canary Islands	4	170	174	3,449	373	3,822
Congo Republic 3/	2,532	3	2,535	1,714	5	1,719
Egypt	—	1,024	1,024	690	781	1,471
Ghana	20,001	18,060	38,061	17,381	25,700	43,081
Libya	—	1,028	1,028	—	835	835
Morocco	1,217	278	1,495	825	316	1,141
Mozambique	1,808	609	2,417	6,933	955	7,888
Nigeria	496	1	497	1,058	—	1,058
Tunisia	—	2,518	2,518	—	1,911	1,911
Republic of South Africa	3,180	37	3,217	6,508	68	6,576
Others	1,097	2/	1,097	—	9	9
Total	764	735	1,499	35	825	860
Oceania	31,099	24,463	55,562	38,593	31,778	70,371
World total 4/	—	52	52	—	43	43
	417,976	90,666	508,642	560,837	99,614	660,451

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels. 3/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 4/ Includes shipments for relief or charity.

Compiled from records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

CEYLONESE EXPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL
UP FIRST QUARTER OF 1961

Ceylon's exports of copra and coconut oil for the first three months of 1961 were 29,977 long tons, oil basis, more than double the comparable period of 1960 (12,714 tons, oil basis). Copra exports totaled 11,608 tons, all to Asia, as compared with 5,526 tons in January-March 1960. Coconut oil exports totaled 22,664 tons, as compared with 9,233 tons for the first quarter of 1960.

Communist China received 1,250 tons of copra and 1,599 tons of coconut oil.

The Ceylonese Government has ended the 1957 ban on the exports of fresh coconuts. Shipments for the first quarter of 1961 show 400,608 nuts, compared with only 10,000 nuts for all of 1960.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Ceylon, exports by country of destination,
annual 1960 and January-March 1960 and 1961

Continent and country of destination	Copra			Coconut oil		
	1960 1/	January-March		1960 1/	January-March	
	1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/	1960 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:						
Canada.....	---	---	---	10,568	782	4,328
United States.....	---	---	---	1,096	695	---
Other.....	---	---	---	60	---	---
Total.....	---	---	---	11,724	1,477	4,328
South America.....	---	---	---	1,120	127	262
Europe:						
France.....	---	---	---	704	---	404
Germany, West.....	---	---	---	40	10	---
Italy.....	---	---	---	16,143	2,294	3,465
Netherlands.....	---	---	---	5,700	1,141	2,687
Poland.....	---	---	---	---	---	595
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	75	---	50
United Kingdom.....	---	---	---	2,141	605	3,771
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	2,250	---	---
Other.....	50	50	---	50	---	---
Total.....	50	50	---	27,103	4,050	10,972
Africa:						
Egypt.....	---	---	---	50	---	---
Morocco.....	---	---	---	678	215	233
Republic of South Africa:	---	---	---	148	24	50
Other.....	---	---	---	73	32	71
Total.....	---	---	---	949	271	354
Asia:						
Burma.....	864	266	81	2,538	186	1,060
China, Mainland.....	---	---	1,250	---	---	1,599
India.....	26,548	4,869	9,430	41	41	---
Iran.....	81	38	10	3,216	1,165	419
Iraq.....	180	61	43	95	---	21
Pakistan.....	1,374	232	791	8,168	1,813	3,559
Syria.....	---	---	---	35	10	---
Other.....	35	10	3	288	73	25
Total.....	29,082	5,476	11,608	14,381	3,288	6,683
Oceania.....	---	---	---	237	20	65
Grand total.....	29,132	5,526	11,608	55,514	9,233	22,664

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

CANNED FRUIT AND JUICE PRICES IN HAMBURG COMPARED

Hamburg (West Germany) importers' selling prices (import duties, and custom charges paid) of selected canned fruits and canned juices in April, June, and at the end of July 1961 are compared as follows:

Type and quality	Units	Hamburg price			Origin
	per doz.	April 1961:	June 1961:	July 1961:	
	Cans	U. S. dollars			
<u>CANNED FRUIT</u>					
Apricots:					
Halves, choice.....	No. 303	1/	1/	2.12	Spain
Halves, fancy.....	No. 2½	1/	3.78	3.81	Greece
Halves, fancy.....	No. 2½	1/	1/	5.94	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.53	4.24	4.09	Australia
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	3.93	3.93	Bulgaria
Halves, standard.....	No. 2½	4.20	3.27	3.24	United States
Peaches:					
Halves, choice.....	No. 10	1/	15.15	15.00	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	4.11-4.14	4.12	4.10	United States
Halves, light sirup..	14 oz.	1/	2.15	2.19	Argentina
Halves, 2/.....	No. 2	1/	2.61	1/	China, Mainland
Slices, light sirup..	No. 2½	3.81	3.87	1/	United States
Pears:					
2/, choice.....	No. 2½	4.86	4.72	4.72	Italy
2/, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	3.81	3.93	Netherlands
2/, light sirup.....	No. 2½	1/	4.48	4.44	United States
2/, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	1/	6.54	United States
Fruit Cocktail:					
Fancy.....	No. 2½	1/	1/	5.91	United States
Choice.....	No. 2½	5.31	5.15	5.15	United States
Choice.....	No. 303	3.15	3.12	3.12	United States
Choice.....	No. 10	19.35	19.35	1/	United States
Pineapple:					
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2½	5.61	5.40	5.31	United States
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2½	3.69	3.69	1/	Mexico
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	4.62	4.28	4.12-4.18	United States
Slices, choice.....	No. 2	1/	1/	2.55-2.61	Taiwan
Slices, choice.....	No. 2	1/	3.12	--	United States
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	3.72	3.69	3.69	Taiwan
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	1/	1/	3.87	Philippines
Slices, choice.....	No. 2½	3.60	3.62	3.57	South Africa
Slices, 2/.....	No. 2½	1/	4.10	1/	Philippines
Slices, 2/.....	No. 2	1/	2.85	2.76	Philippines
Slices, choice.....	No.1 tall:	2.22-2.40	2.30	2.30	Malaya
Slices, choice.....	No.1 tall:	2.22	2.21	1/	South Africa
Slices, choice.....	No. 10	1/	14.55	1/	South Africa
Broken pieces, 2/.....	No. 2	1/	2.24	2.21-2.24	Taiwan
Broken pieces, 2/.....	No. 2	1/	2.07	1/	China, Mainland
Broken pieces, 2/.....	No.1 tall:	1/	1.88	1.85	South Africa
Broken pieces, 2/.....	No. 10	1/	12.30	1/	South Africa

(Continued on following page)

Type and quality	: Units	:	Hamburg price			:	Origin
	: per doz.	:	April 1961: June 1961: July 1961:			:	
	: Cans	:	U. S. dollars			:	
Pineapple:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Crushed, fancy.....	No. 10	:	12.66	12.42	12.42	:	United States
Crushed, fancy.....	No. 10	:	12.93	12.60	12.75	:	United States
Crushed, choice.....	No. 10	:	10.47	10.23	10.23	:	South Africa
Crushed, choice.....	No. 10	:	11.07	10.89	10.74	:	Taiwan
Crushed, 2/.....	No. 10	:	1/	10.62	10.62	:	Taiwan
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
CANNED JUICES							
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Orange juice:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2/.....	No. 2	:	1/	1.85	1.85-2.31	:	United States
2/.....	No. 2	:	1/	1.85	1.85	:	Israel
2/.....	No. 2	:	1/	1.87	1/	:	West Indies
2/.....	46 oz.	:	1/	5.13	1/	:	United States
2/.....	43 oz.	:	1/	1/	5.38	:	Israel
Grapefruit juice:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2/.....	No. 2	:	1.63-1.72	1.45-1.57	1.45-1.58	:	United States
2/.....	No. 10	:	1/	1/	7.74	:	United States
Pineapple juice:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
2/.....	No. 2	:	1.83	1.88	1.94	:	United States
Fancy.....	No. 2	:	1/	1.60	1/	:	South Africa
Fancy.....	No. 211	:	1/	1.36	1/	:	United States
Fancy.....	No. 10	:	8.34	8.64	8.64	:	United States
Lemon concentrate.....	6 oz.	:	1/	1/	1.87	:	United States
1/ Not available. 2/ Not specified.							

1/ Not available. 2/ Not specified.

NEW CITRUS JUICE PLANT OPENED IN SOUTH AFRICA

A new \$1,260,000 citrus juice extraction plant in the Republic of South Africa, officially opened on July 25, is expected to earn additional foreign exchange for the country and absorb a large quantity of surplus oranges.

The establishment is located in Letaba--150 miles northeast of Johannesburg--in the center of the North-Eastern Transvaal citrus belt.

The plant was primarily designed to extract the juice from oranges, concentrate the juice, and preserve the concentrate by deep freezing. In this way, a pure, unadulterated orange juice will be obtained.

About 150 tons of citrus can be processed every 24 hours, but this output can be stepped up to 300 tons a day. The plant can also handle grapefruit, lemons, and tangerines. Byproducts will include oil from fruit peel and a minced peel for industrial uses and cattle feed.

Citrus, which has a prominent role in the economy of the Republic of South Africa, is expected to increase the country's exports. The industry has sustained a tremendous growth since World War II, with exports doubling in the past 10 years. Overseas consumers are expected to buy 15 million cases by 1965.

COTTON CONSUMPTION UP SLIGHTLY IN WEST GERMANY

West German cotton consumption in the first three-fourths of the 1960-61 season was larger than in the same period of 1959-60, despite rising inventories and larger imports of cotton goods.

Consumption from August 1960 through April 1961 increased to 1,154,000 bales (500 pounds gross) from 1,126,000 in the same period a year earlier. Mill use in recent months reportedly slowed somewhat, but data for the full 1960-61 season likely will show that West Germany used slightly more cotton than 1959-60 consumption of 1,475,000 bales. If total 1960-61 consumption does exceed that of a year earlier as expected, it will be a new postwar record.

Although retail sales of cotton goods in West Germany have held up satisfactorily in recent months, a noticeable buildup has occurred in the inventories of cotton goods. Exports of cotton goods declined slightly while imports of these items rose.

During January-March 1961, West German exports of cotton textiles totaled 10,861 metric tons, compared with 10,877 in the same months of 1960. Imports of these items in January-March rose 15 percent to 15,657 metric tons from 13,570 in the same 1960 period.

It now appears likely that cotton consumption in West Germany will be fairly well maintained at present levels, at least for several months, despite rising inventories. Consumer sales of cotton goods are satisfactory and mill order books are in a good position, although new orders have recently slowed down. Mills would like to avoid curtailing production, because the recent acute labor shortage in West Germany has made it difficult to rehire workers who have been dismissed.

Total imports of cotton into West Germany in the first 9 months (August-April) of 1960-61 amounted to 1,171,000 bales--14 percent less than the 1,360,000-bale intake in the same months of the previous season. Statistics currently available on imports by country of origin include only the first 8 months. The U.S. share of the West German cotton market increased to 34 percent in the August-March period. This quantity was up from 31 percent a year earlier despite a decline to 341,000 bales from 388,000 in the same months of the previous season.

Quantities imported from principal sources other than the United States from August 1960 through March 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 147,000 bales (180,000); Peru 75,000 (73,000); Turkey 69,000 (121,000); British East Africa 64,000 (36,000); Brazil 49,000 (82,000); U.S.S.R. 48,000 (52,000); Republic of the Congo 40,000 (51,000); Egypt 37,000 (83,000); Sudan 31,000 (74,000); Colombia 24,000 (1,000); Syria 23,000 (19,000); and Iran 21,000 (12,000).

Raw cotton stocks on May amounted to an estimated 509,000 bales. This figure is 5 percent below beginning stocks of 535,000 on August 1, 1960. Stocks probably showed some further decline in the remaining months of 1960-61 if imports continued to decline, as the figures are expected to indicate.

Prices for most growths and qualities of cotton eased somewhat in the Bremen market in recent weeks because mills have covered immediate requirements. Recent quotations for specified qualities of foreign and U.S. cotton appear in the following table.

COTTON: C.i.f. prices at Bremen, prompt shipment, U.S. and comparable foreign growths, August 10, 1961

Country	Quality description		Price per pound	
	Foreign	U.S. equiv.	Foreign	U.S.
			<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Mexico.....	SM 1-1/16"	SM 1-1/16"	30.60	30.50
Mexico.....	SM 1-1/32"	SM 1-1/32"	30.20	29.60
Nicaragua.....	SM 1-1/16"	SM 1-1/16"	30.45	30.50
Brazil.....	Sao Paulo, Type 5	M Lt. Spot 1"	28.15	27.35
Iran.....	Cokers 1	SM 1-1/16"	30.25	30.50
Turkey.....	Adana 1A	M 1-1/32"	27.45	28.60
U.S.S.R.	Pervyi 31/32 mm	SM 1-1/16"	30.70	30.50
Pakistan.....	289F superfine	M Lt. Spot 1"	28.15	27.35
Syria.....	I	M 1-1/32"	30.05	28.60

SWISS RESTRICT IMPORTS OF POTATO PRODUCTS

Switzerland has limited imports of potato products for human consumption.

The Swiss Federal Council enacted legal provisions by decree on July 14 to restrict imports such as potato flakes, meal and flour, and food preparations with a potato starch base.

Under the new law, import licenses will be issued by the Federal Alcohol Monopoly Administration. Issuance will probably be limited to the volume of potato products imported from January 1959 through September 1960. If this period is chosen, imports will be reduced sharply from the present level.

MEXICO TRANSSHIPS
LESS COTTON

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports totaled 514,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first two-thirds of the 1960-61 season.

This amount was a reduction of 8 percent from the 558,000 bales transshipped in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Transshipments in March amounted to 39,000 bales, compared with 27,000 in February 1961 and March 1960.

Quantities shipped to principal destinations from August 1960 through March 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 109,000 bales (94,000); Japan 84,000 (108,000); France 81,000 (72,000); Italy 57,000 (41,000); Spain 28,000 (16,000); the United Kingdom 27,000 (51,000); Switzerland 22,000 (25,000); and the Netherlands 20,000 (36,000).

U.S. ports through which most Mexican transshipments moved during the period under review were: Brownsville 452,000 bales; San Diego 48,000; Galveston 5,000; Los Angeles 3,000; Houston 3,000; and Corpus Christi 2,000.

U.S. IMPORTS LESS
COTTON LINTERS

U.S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, amounted to 128,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first 11 months of the 1960-61 season--down 25 percent from the 171,000 imported in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Quantities imported from principal sources from August 1960 through June 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 64,000 bales (99,000); U.S.S.R. 22,000 (31,000); Syria 6,000 (214); Brazil 5,000 (10,000); Guatemala 4,000 (4,000); and El Salvador 3,000 (7,000).

Imports of cotton linters in June totaled 10,000 bales, compared with 9,000 in the previous month, and 12,000 in June 1960.

ICELAND MODIFIES EXCHANGE RATE

Iceland has changed the value of the krona, the basic unit of its currency, to approximately 43 kronur per U.S. dollar, effective August 4.

The change represents a 12-percent devaluation from the previous rate of 38 kronur per dollar. The new rate applies to all transactions.

PHILIPPINE REGISTERED EXPORTS OF
DESICCATED COCONUT UP IN JULY

Philippine registered exports of desiccated coconut were 7,560 short tons in July. This reflected an increase of one-third from June shipments of 5,577 tons and from the volume of July 1960.

Cumulative January-July exports of 31,229 tons were only slightly above those of the first seven months of 1960. Over 90 percent of the shipments went to the United States.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination, annual 1960, July 1960 and 1961 and January-July 1960 and 1961

Country of destination	1960 ^{1/}	July 1960	July 1961	January-July	
	1960	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:					
United States ^{2/}	56,610	5,130	6,612	30,061	28,526
Atlantic Coast.....	(44,115)	(3,652)	(4,849)	(23,284)	(5,060)
Pacific Coast.....	(9,569)	(1,235)	(1,333)	(5,342)	(21,423)
Canada.....	577	82	115	357	295
Total.....	57,187	5,212	6,727	30,418	28,821
South America:					
Venezuela.....	5	---	5	5	30
Unspecified.....	5	---	---	---	---
Total.....	10	---	5	5	30
Europe:					
Belgium.....	43	33	12	43	17
Denmark.....	68	---	---	15	32
France.....	15	---	8	5	18
Germany, West.....	1,878	208	659	219	1,062
Ireland.....	10	---	10	10	30
Italy.....	180	---	---	---	---
Netherlands.....	284	80	25	155	100
Norway.....	20	---	2	---	13
Spain.....	131	---	55	28	165
Sweden.....	22	---	13	---	47
United Kingdom.....	77	---	12	59	165
Unspecified.....	1,010	---	---	118	---
Total.....	3,738	321	796	652	1,649
Africa:					
Republic of South Africa.....	56	27	12	27	62
Asia:					
Hong Kong.....	---	---	3	---	4
Japan.....	3	3	1	3	6
Total.....	3	3	4	3	10
Oceania:					
Australia.....	573	45	16	91	617
New Zealand.....	---	---	---	---	40
Total.....	573	45	16	91	657
Grand total.....	61,567	5,608	7,560	31,196	31,229

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes Gulf Coast, Great Lake ports, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Source: Philippine Trade Sources.

ARGENTINE CANNED FRUIT PACK LARGER

The 1961 pack of canned fruit in Argentina has been tentatively estimated at 1.5 million cases, 2⁴-2¹/₂ equivalent.

This quantity is believed to be about double the 1960 pack and approximately the size of the 1959 pack.

Because 90 percent of the 1961 pack was reportedly canned peaches, the estimated 1961 pack of canned peaches is calculated at about 1.4 million cases. The remainder of 100,000 cases would consist of canned pears, apricots, cherries, and other fruit.

Argentine canned fruit exports in calendar 1960 totaled only 124,000 cases, compared with 572,000 in 1959. Exports in the first 5 months of 1961 amounted to 72,000 cases and are expected to total 560,000 for the entire calendar year.

PAKISTAN'S RAPE AND MUSTARD CROP SMALLER

The 1960-61 Pakistani rape and mustard seed crop totals 345,000 short tons from 1.8 million acres, according to the final official estimate.

The 1959-60 yield was 356,000 tons from 2.0 million acres. Pakistan's marketing year for oilseeds begins April 1.

A general decline in acreage planted to rape and mustard seed took place this year. In East Pakistan, the smaller acreage was attributed to cyclones in the coastal districts and increased planting of paddy crops. Meager rainfall before, and correspondingly limited irrigation during, the planting season resulted in smaller acreage in West Pakistan.

East Pakistan's production of rape and mustard seed this year was larger than the 1959-60 outturn, because favorable weather made up for the decline in acreage. This increase, however, did not offset the smaller output in West Pakistan, where about two-thirds of the rape and mustard seed is grown.

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